

TEXTILE BULLETIN

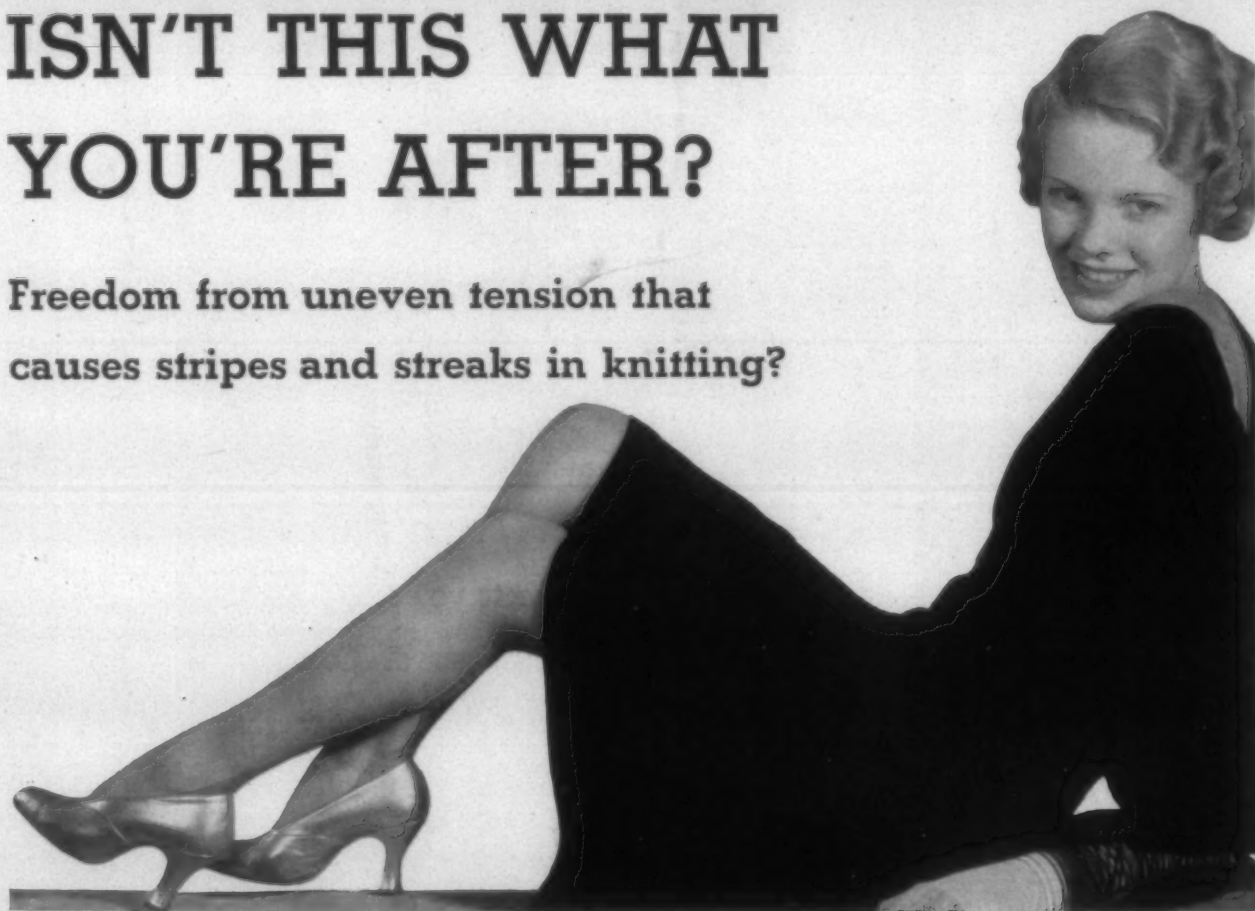
Vol. 48

MAY 30, 1935

No. 13

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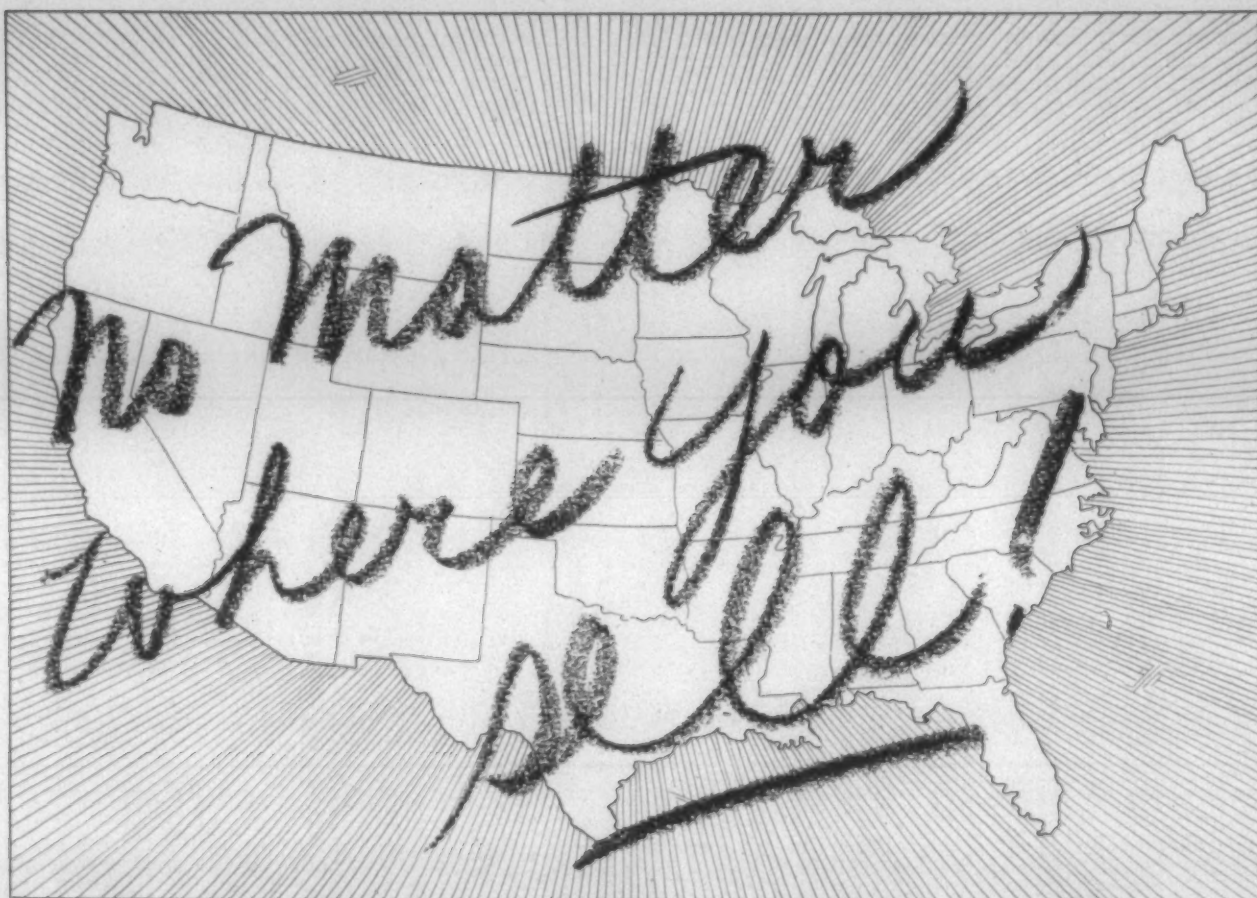
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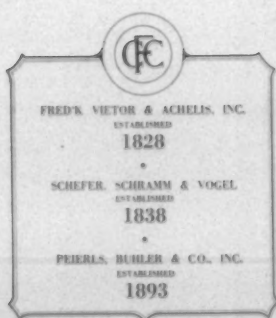
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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 118 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C. UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 2, 1897



TEXTILE BULLETIN



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MAY 30, 1935

Public Policy and American Industry *

By James A. Emery

General Counsel, National Association of Manufacturers

THE problems of business shift from its establishments to the halls of Congress. You may relate research and invention to practical production and distribution. You may master your technology, perfect your organization and develop a great working partnership throughout every division of your working force, but a major question still confronts you: What are the views of that major partner—the Government? For he sits in every directors' meeting, reflecting a variety of public voices that are frequently neither harmonious nor qualified. Every now and then the old gentleman gives disturbing evidence not only of his doubtful attachment to what were hitherto presumed to be fixed principles of official rule, but a strong inclination toward world economics. The business members of the directorate oscillate between the encouragement derived from the cheery words of their senior partner and the discouraging actions which he counsels and supports. The citizen of today is confronting no mere difference of detail in the development of national policy. He faces a conflict of philosophies that go to the very roots of what have hitherto been unquestioned political and economic truths. Unless they remain our major premise we lose the means of appraising the proposals which Congress is asked to enact.

The American conception of life and government rests upon a vivid realization of the worth and dignity of the human being and the fact that he is the dynamo of social progress. It recognizes the moral worth and social advantage of setting free energies of men to work out their individual objectives under equal and impartial restraint, preserving the liberty of each and assuring security in the field of effort. The economic foundation of American society, in the language of Madison, is "to protect and promote the unequal and varying capacity of men to acquire and use property."

Knowing these things to be obtainable only through the machinery of government, operated by human agents, it sought to establish the necessary public authority and at the same time, in the light of English-speaking experience, with the vagaries of human nature in the possession of power, to control its exercise so that it may never become the instrument through which temporary officials or majorities should oppress or destroy the individual or his possessions.

This is the meaning of constitutional limitations. They are, in a word, the preservatives of liberty and the results

of its legitimate exercise. Our government is not the source of the rights of its people. They antedated its existence and it was brought into being to preserve, promote and perpetuate the things they believed essential to a free and successful personal existence. Hence the emphasis placed upon the individual as distinguished from the mass. The endeavor to establish a representative system, free in conscience and judgment, and forming its conclusions by the examination of argument and facts, rather than a body of delegates committed in advance of discussion and investigation to be the more reflectors of temporary local opinion. Hence the distribution of power into three co-ordinate and independent branches of government; hence the dual form of Federal and local authority by which we are at once the citizens of a nation and a State; hence seventy grants of Congressional authority, surrounded by 115 prohibitions upon their exercise, that the fundamental rights and liberties for which men gave their lives and fortunes, through centuries of struggle on battlefields and scaffold, should be preserved by fixed limitations, enforceable by the crowning contribution of American political thought, a supreme tribunal interpreting the permanent will of the people expressed in their constitutional system against any temporary enactment in violation of that constitutional framework.

Today we are confronted by both those who question our political philosophy and structure itself, as well as those who urge specific legislative proposals which strike at once at the living limitations of the law and the great practical ideals that inhere in it. They ignore restraint or plausibly evade it.

John Marshall, a century ago, said:

"To what purpose are powers limited, and to what purpose is that limit committed to writing, if these limits may at any time be passed by those intended to be restrained?"

"In question of power," said Thomas Jefferson:

"Let no more be said of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution."

These things were not thought nor said to lessen respect or admiration for high office or popular officials, but to inspire caution and assure permanent protection against plausible suggestions to expand limited authority in support of plausible and transient benefit. It was Lincoln who carried that note further and at once vindicated popular rule and the necessary control of its exercise:

"A majority," he declared,

*Address before Annual Membership Luncheon, Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinion and sentiment is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does of necessity fly to anarchy or despotism."

These are the words of men who knew that principles were eternal, but even great persons temporary. They are the wise precautions by which yesterday's experience limits tomorrow's experiment. They are not arbitrary restraints but the definite limitations which political wisdom attached to the liberty of each to preserve that of all. Yet you hear popular voices sneering, deriding and condemning limitation upon official authority when it is thought to represent popular desire. Political power writes bad law in the interest of a group or an organized minority. It runs counter to the permanent principles which Philip sober established to save himself from Philip drunk. Defeated selfishness raises its outcry. A majority of one in the Congress is hailed as a victory of popular opinion. A majority of one in the reasoned deliberations of our greatest tribunal meets the irritated criticism of the disappointed. Yet if the President, in his struggle to save the imperilled credit of the nation, rolls back the vociferous demand for a bonus by a veto, he will represent in that act of determination a power equal to 354 members of the House and the Senate. If that veto is sustained by a single vote it will be a victory in which the nation will rejoice.

Why, then, should a narrow majority in our greatest judicial body be a subject for a sneer, when a victory by a single vote for our highest executive authority will vindicate the power wisely reposed in the President? It is in times like these that we should rejoice in the foresight that shaped the principles by which liberty is preserved, rather than give ear to those who, if their philosophy were accepted, would destroy in others the things they would cherish for themselves.

If respect for fundamental law is lessened and the thoughtless are taught to doubt the crowning achievement of our race in the field of popular government, men may not know what to believe or who to trust.

The great Liberal, Justice Holmes, who passed to his reward a few short weeks ago, declared in one of his rare public addresses:

"It seems to me that at this time we need education in the obvious more than investigation of the obscure. I do not see so much immediate use in committees on the high cost of living and inquiries how far it is due to the increased production of gold, how far to the narrowing of cattle ranges, how far to the bugaboo, as I do in bringing home to people a few social and economic truths."

Major proposals at critical issue before the Congress give pointed significance to this wise admonition. A measure pends in the Senate which expresses the belief that it can create work by limiting the earning power of every wage earner to the amount of labor he may dispose of in a 30-hour week. It proposes to multiply goods and services by limiting their production. It would merely increase costs and multiply sales resistance and do it by establishing a plenary and arbitrary Federal control through a vast bureaucracy, undertaking the supervision of all the delicate and complex inter-relations of the productive life of the nation. It rushes in where the most experienced economist refused to tread. It would destroy at a stroke the relation of national to local authority.

The Senator from New York has piloted through an

uninformed Senate a proposal for a permanent Labor Board, to supervise by administrative orders and ultimately govern by Federal injunction, in contradiction with the whole philosophy of its proponents, every local employment relation under the thin theory that every dispute respecting organization or collective bargaining carry a remote threat to the conduct of commerce, and is therefore within the power of Congress. The bill asserts that by establishing an exclusive collective method of buying and selling the worker's labor, it equalizes the bargaining power of employer and employee. If the accomplishment of that result in the field of labor is a Federal right and obligation, the equalization of the bargaining power of buyer and seller, of producer and consumer, in all its phases, must be equally a function of government. A doctrine that needs but to be stated to be rejected.

A brief analysis of the proposal as accepted by the Senate discloses not merely its injustice to employers but the arbitrary destruction of liberty and property with which it confronts the working people of the United States by the limitations which it places upon the disposition of their hand or mind.

Its declared purpose is to protect the worker "in full freedom of association, self-organization and designation of representatives of his own choosing." It never fulfills that promise. On the contrary, it substitutes half freedom in each particular for the full freedom, which every worker now possesses under the law. For the Wagner bill denies full freedom of association to the worker unless he be part of a majority. A minority may constitute an organization but it can neither select its own agents nor sell its own labor. The individual is excluded from consideration. He, like the minority, may offer a grievance or make a complaint, but the terms of sale of his work may not be written by his own hand nor that of his agent. Today he may join any voluntary organization, and if he disagree with its policy or leadership, he may retire from that organization, but, caught in the trap of the Wagner bill, he may not even select the unit of his employment for the purpose of determining whether he shall bargain as part of a plant unit, a craft unit or as a figure in an industry. That is to be determined for him and not even by his fellow workers but by a remote Federal agency. His only remedy, if he does not like it, is to join the ranks of the unemployed.

The bill is the product of mental deplopia, asserted to protect collective bargaining, it permits nothing else and limits its exercise to the manner described. It applies as completely to an establishment of ten employees as to one with ten thousand. He sees a single employee facing a powerful employer. It is blind to the small employer facing a union of ten thousand men. No matter how small the unit of employment, the individual may not make his own terms, if four employees out of six demand a collective agreement. Can the worker who is not free to associate or decline association, who cannot bargain for his labor individually rather than collectively, who must accept an agent he does not wish, because he is the choice of others, who must join an organization which is repugnant to him as a condition of employment, if a majority of his fellows and his employer desire it, be described save in fiction, as one who possesses "full freedom of association, self-organization and designation of representatives of his own choosing?" That is bondage in the mask of liberty.

To sustain these rights, described in sonorous phrase, it is made an unfair practice for the employer to intimidate, coerce or restrain the employee in exercising it.

(Continued on Page 20)

Sizing Compounds and Sizing Viscose And Acetate Yarns *

By Edwar S. Genstein and S. Newman

Kem Products Company, Newark, N. J.

THE HEART OF OR MILL" is the term applied to his sizing department by one of the most successful manufacturers of synthetic yarn fabrics. The importance of this description is appreciated when one realizes that sizing results largely determine weaving efficiency and the quality of the finished goods.

The proper functioning of "the heart of the mill" depends fundamentally on:

1. The choice of the suitable size or sizes.
2. The choice of the suitable sizing machine.
3. The application of the size.

In view of the many factors and conditions involved in sizing and synthetic yarns, it is impossible to have one size or sizing formula equally satisfactory for all requirements. In the preparation of the "suitable size," one must consider:

- a. Whether the yarn is viscose, acetate, or cuprammonium.
- b. Whether warps are heavy or light count.
- c. Denier of yarn.
- d. Whether yarn is natural or dyed.
- e. Whether size is to be removed or left in the fabric.
- f. The nature of the weave.

To withstand the stress of the loom, the yarn must be sized to produce the proper adhesion, to increase tensile strength of ends, and to impart the necessary "lubrication" and pliability. The softening medium used should eliminate stiffness and brittleness of the size coating and protect the ends against surface friction. The sizing mixture should also possess the necessary penetrating properties. From the dyeing and finishing point of view, the size should be one that can be easily, quickly and thoroughly removed.

In the case of warps sized for crepes, the nature of the ingredients of the warp size has an important bearing on the "pebble" of the finished fabrics.

The sizing compound must also be easy to apply, must not contain incompatible ingredients, must be harmless to the fibre, clean and uniform. The formulae are highly specialized. Experience with yarns and fabrics should be correlated with expert chemistry and exactly technical control of the size manufacture.

Of recent years, there has been a trend toward gelatin base sizings for rayon. These sizings include ingredients having adhesive properties (often combinations of other adhesives with gelatin), special softeners, preservatives, deodorants, and penetrants where needed. Gelatin, as used in the mills on rayon warps, runs the entire gamut from cheap common glue to highest edible gelatin. The technology of gelatin is a study in itself. Source, quality and strength vary between exceptionally wide limits. The number of other possible ingredients is very large; the number of combinations is infinite. It is often necessary to use several different grades of gelatin, in the same sizing compound, in order to standardize its uniformity.

*From Rayon Sizing Specialist, published by Chas. B. Johnson.

In making the sizing compound, not more than 1 per cent variation should be permitted in the final result. (The writers find it possible to hold within $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent.) The manufacturing operation is controlled as to exact temperatures and times—a log is kept of each batch. All ingredients are standardized after testing; the finished lot is laboratory controlled. Certain ingredients are degraded by prolonged cooking. Temperatures should be as low as practical, and time of exposure of sizing compounds to high temperatures, either in their manufacture or in the mill, should be as short as possible. Don't keep size kettles boiling for periods of hours.

Sizing compounds should be filtered through fine screens (under press if in concentrated stock form) to remove the ever present foreign matter—bits of wood, particles of grit and dirt, fibres from bags, occasional nails, etc. Screens should have not less than forty mesh per inch. Size kettles should be cleaned out thoroughly between batches. Barrels or size containers should be thoroughly steamed out before filling. Every ingredient for each batch should be accurately and separately weighed out.

Control of pH is important—this is not always the same. Each sizing formula has a definite pH, however, at which its application properties will prove best. This is determined by laboratory tests and then rigidly maintained. This procedure must be repeated and minor but nevertheless important corrections made in pH, whenever different lots of raw materials are encountered.

The cost of the sizing material used on rayon warps is an insignificant part of the total cost of the finished fabric. The wrong material will add so much to weaving costs and production of poor finished goods, yielding less ultimate dollars and lower sales volume, that there is no point in attempting economies where so little can be saved. There is too often a tendency to save at the spigot and waste at the bung! The cheapest sizing material, regardless of its cost in cents per pounds, is the one which delivers the lowest weaving cost, the best fabrics, and the biggest profit to the mill.

All of which leads inevitably to the conclusion that technical experts are required. Medical prescriptions are given by competent physicians after diagnosis of the patient's condition and then compounded by trained pharmacists. Rayon sizing formulae should be evolved by competent chemical experts working with rayon technicians, also after diagnosis of the mill's problem, and then compounded by skilled workmen under supervision of the chemists. Where a mill without this set up undertakes to compound its own sizing formulae, it is analogous to the sick man who diagnoses his own illness, writes his own prescription, and compounds the prescription himself.

Some mills perhaps have a technical organization of such high calibre that no outside help is needed. We find this impractical unless a mill consumes about \$50,000 of technical raw materials a year, apart from yarns.

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The Burlington Dynamite Case

By David Clark

ON Saturday morning, September 15th, at about 3 o'clock, a Ford coupe with a khaki top, and occupied by two men, was seen to stop beside the Stevens Mill in Burlington and one of the men was seen to throw a package through a mill window, breaking a glass in doing so. The package was later found to be dynamite wrapped in cloth. It failed to explode because the fuse went out about four inches from the bomb. Had the dynamite exploded much damage would have been done to both mill and machinery.

A short time later a similar car stopped near the E. M. Holt Plaid Mill and one of the two men riding in it was seen to throw a package towards the building. There was an explosion which broke 212 window panes besides doing other damage to the building.

A Ford coupe similar to the one from which the dynamite was thrown was found abandoned and in it was found a piece of cloth similar to that in which the unexploded dynamite at the Stevens Manufacturing Company was wrapped.

Four Pennsylvania detectives hearing of the case came to Burlington, N. C., and offered their services. The E. M. Holt Plaid Mills after contacting over long distance phones with the men given as references, including the sheriff of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, engaged the detectives to discover the dynamiters. As there are no organized detective agencies in North Carolina it was necessary to secure detectives from some other section.

One of the first things discovered was that the abandoned Ford coupe used by the dynamiters had been stolen and that Howard Overman and Florence Blaylock had been seen near the coupe a short time before it was stolen.

The sheriff discovered that three cases of dynamite had been stolen from an explosive magazine located about one mile from Burlington and owned by a hardware firm in Burlington.

From the occupants of a car which was stuck in the mud not far from the explosives magazine the night the dynamite was stolen, it was learned that J. P. Hoggard and Tom Canipe, both active union men, were in a car which had stopped and attempted to assist them in getting out of the mud.

When arrested and examined separately, Hoggard and Canipe told many conflicting stories but both insisted that they were the only persons in their car. Later, however, a girl who was in the car which was stuck in the mud, accidentally mentioned a conversation with J. P. Harraway and said that he was with Hoggard and Canipe. Later when confronted with their conflicting stories and their statement relative to there being the only two persons in their car, they admitted that they had lied.

Jerry Furlough, another active union member, was arrested and turned state's evidence but was himself convicted, and is to serve a term upon the roads.

H. F. Pruitt testified that, one night at the Union Hall, John Anderson, president of the Piedmont Textile Council, and supposed to have been the brains of the dynamite plot, asked Pruitt to take a trip with him after the meeting. Pruitt testified that Anderson carried him for a long distance over into Guilford County and that he

finally got out of the car and went into some woods and came back with four sticks of dynamite. He said that they then came back to Burlington and drove out towards Glen Raven and hid the package of dynamite near the road. Pruitt said that Anderson had him place a marker near the dynamite so that he (Pruitt) could find it.

Pruitt testified that the next day under instructions he went with Jerry Furlough and another union man named Kimrey and moved the dynamite to a place near the Duke Power Company substation. Jerry Furlough testified after he turned state's evidence, that he was with Pruitt when the dynamite was transferred and that there were four sticks.

Furlough said that John Anderson had assigned to him the job of dynamiting the sub-station and had insisted that it be done promptly but he (Furlough) asked that it be postponed until Sunday night and as the strike was called off on Sunday it was not done.

Furlough testified that he later went alone and moved the dynamite. It was found exactly where he said it was hidden.

Pruitt said that at Anderson's request he again accompanied him to Guilford County and that they moved the dynamite, which was in a tow sack, and placed it in some woods upon Anderson's mother-in-law's farm and that they threw brush over it. While both Anderson and Pruitt were under arrest the dynamite was found at the place designated by Pruitt and covered with brush just as he said it was.

There were 96 sticks which plus the four sticks found near the power sub-station, completed one of the stolen cases. Since the trial the other two cases of dynamite have been found and there was missing only the amount used in dynamiting the E. M. Holt Plaid Mill and in attempting to dynamite the Stevens Manufacturing Company.

C. A. McCullom, a union man but not tried, because there was nothing to connect him with the dynamiting, testified that Florence Blaylock told him that he was one of those who did the job at the E. M. Holt Plaid Mill.

McCullom also testified that John Anderson told him after the arrest of Florence Blaylock that Blaylock could not squawk because he (Anderson) was on the line with him (Blaylock) and that Blaylock was the man who threw the dynamite.

Howard Overman, who was supposed to have been in the car from which the dynamite was thrown, made many damaging statements and finally signed a confession. It is now being charged that he signed his name at the bottom of a blank sheet of paper and that without his knowledge a confession was written above but the detectives swore that they wrote a confession in accordance with his statement and that he signed it after it was written.

Howard Overman, after being convicted, got out on bail but is now in jail for store breaking. He broke into a store near Reidsville, N. C., and was caught while in the store.

Florence Blaylock broke out of jail and has disappeared. It is reported that after he broke out, he was given enough money by University of North Carolina professors to carry him to New York.

Jerry Furlough, in spite of his turning state's evidence, was given one year on the roads and is now serving his sentence.

H. F. Pruitt, who also turned state's evidence, is out on bond.

John Anderson, the leader, J. P. Hoggard, Tom Canipe and J. P. Harraway are now out on bond pending their appeal for a new trial.

There was a report during the General Textile Strike that the communists had captured the labor leaders in Burlington. The International Labor Defense, a communist organization and the same one which defended the communists strikers at Gastonia, N. C., has had their attorneys in Burlington and they have had charge of the case.

The United Textile Workers have refused to give any assistance to John Anderson and his associates, in fact, cancelled the charter of the Burlington Local as a means of preventing any of the local funds to be used for the defense of those accused of the dynamiting.

Walter L. Pickard, who is collecting money for the defense, came from Lynchburg, Va., during the strike and is supposed to be a communist.

The following are extracts from a stenographic report of a meeting held at Gerrard Hall, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., February 21, 1935:

The meeting was presided over by J. H. Wisherd, Instructor of Freshman English, who introduced the speakers.

(John Anderson and J. P. Hoggard made talks.)

The Chairman: I shall be happy to have an open forum for general discussion. We have studied every aspect of the defense, and will be in position to answer any questions which you might present. And I am certain that there are those in the audience who will be quite capable of supplementing my knowledge, with thoroughly reliable information. Are there any questions you care to ask, now, before the gentlemen (Anderson and Hoggard) have to leave? It was on the evidence of the stool pigeons, and on this evidence alone, that Mr. Anderson was convicted. The other group, represented by Mr. Hoggard, was convicted as you heard, upon testimony to the effect that they were seen on a road near the dynamite house, two or three days before the dynamiting took place. Assistance can be rendered most effectively, at the present time, by making contributions.

Man in Audience: Mr. Chairman, I would like to add a few words as to the character of the evidence brought against the seven defendants. That evidence came from three sources: First, four detectives, who were imported from Pennsylvania, either by the mill owners or by the police force—I don't know which. Not being a detective myself, and not being privately _____, I have not been able to determine that. But I know that there were private detectives there, reputedly from the coal mines of Pennsylvania. The evidence, also, from the three stool pigeons, who are notoriously disreputable characters.

The Chairman: May I say, ladies and gentlemen, that any who wish to make contributions may send them to Mr. Couch or Mr. Paul Green. Any further questions?

A Man in Audience: Who owned the dynamite that was found on his mother-in-law's farm?

The Chairman:: I don't know. Can you answer that question, Mr. Couch?

W. T. Couch: I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, I don't know who owned the dynamite. (Laughter.) I really feel that I am just as guilty—and I would like to say to some who are so assiduously taking notes here—and I am glad there is so much interest being manifested here tonight—please write this down in your notes—I think I am just as guilty of having stolen that dynamite and having set it off as Mr. John Anderson. I don't think Mr. Anderson knows how the dynamite got on his mother-in-law's farm. These three men who turned State's evidence and testified that they were in on the conspiracy. I don't know the answer to a lot of questions in this case; but I am particularly interested in this particular fact; that the brother of the foreman of the jury was given a job as superintendent of the County Home, a day or so before the verdict was brought in. I should like to have an answer as to just how that happened.

Another Man in Audience: How did the jury arrive at this verdict?

The Chairman: I am not able to give you a complete exposition of the mind behind this jury. As I understand it, it appears that there were a number of friends and relatives of the sheriff in the panel from which the jury was chosen; but whether or not there was anything to this rumor, I am not in position to say. There was a rumor that when the jury was in the final stages of arriving at its verdict, it was divided, seven to five; that seven of the jurors thought the men were guilty and five thought they were not guilty. It was rumored, also, that the seven upholders of law and justice, who insisted that this was a democratic country—but since the majority of the jurors favored conviction—they must bring in a unanimous verdict.

Another Man in Audience: Mr. Chairman, what happened to the men who turned in the evidence of Mr. Anderson, who said they were in on the conspiracy?

Mr. Couch: I can answer that: he is out getting drunk every week-end, I understand; he has been tried twice—once for drunkenness and once for carrying concealed weapons—Mr. Pruitt!

W. T. Couch—Every citizen in North Carolina I think should be interested in such things as well as you and I; and they should be interested in the fact that Pruitt is a disreputable character, and that any one could establish that fact quite easily; and to permit a man like Pruitt to escape, on a technicality, seems to me to be a very, very "thin" one.

Paul Green: When these boys came down to Chapel Hill to see me about this case, they approached me with the statement that they had been framed by the mill owners; that the mill owners themselves had planted the dynamite. Well, I did not take any interest in that. But I am absolutely convinced after a thorough study of this case, that—say—five of those men had absolutely nothing to do with; and after being convinced of that, I determined to "go the limit."

I got to know Mr. Pickard, the man who spoke here last; he is an humble, hard-working mill man.

I am glad to see so much interest being manifested in this case. That is one of the things that pleased me about this meeting; that these young students are interested in this thing.

Now, God knows I believe that the University of North Carolina would not suffer if it took hold of this case and tried to see that justice was done! I don't believe Mr. Pickard is any more "crazy" than I am; I don't believe Mr. Anderson is guilty; and I don't believe Mr. Hoggard is guilty.

If Canipe was here tonight, you could not look at that

fellow and believe that he helped to tear up that mill. I ask that everybody help.

The Chairman: May I propose, if there is no objection, that this body go on record as wholeheartedly favoring the attempt of these Burlington prisoners in getting up their appeal before the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Young Man Near Front (apparently a student)—This thing makes me mad! We have got a handful of people here tonight! Why? Because our people don't know anything about it; whether they are guilty or not, we don't know. I ask a lot of people to help. The only way we can help is by money. I think, if the whole University were here tonight, most anybody would feel like helping. Let's spread it out, among the students, and get them interested. We can't provide anything, but if everybody feels like I do, they feel like getting out and seeing if we can't stir up other people to help these guys get justice. (Applause.)

W. T. Couch: I would like to ask those who are here tonight, to ask the mill owners to chip in and contribute; and if the mill owners did that, they would convince the people of this State that they are not the ogres they are sometimes pictured as being. Unless they quit their opposition to the Federal Law, Section 7-A of the codes relating to the textile industry—one mill owner in Burlington is reputed to have said that no one would deal with a mill worker in Burlington, except over his dead body.

Man in Audience—Some of these men are no more guilty than I am—I would *swear* to that! But that is going to happen unless something is done. Now, when you think of Tom Mooney, out in California, you know it can be done, in spite of all of our combined efforts. But it is the public "psychology." Why is it, that you can get a jury to convict in some cases and not in others? In Gastonia, when Chief Aderholt was tried for the slaying of Ella May Wiggins, you couldn't get a conviction there! But they had no difficulty, over here in Burlington, in convicting *these* men! Now, there are more than mill owners to blame. Unless we want this State to have a "black-eye," we have got to do something about it. The South is going to industrialize, and then there will be this type of thing right along—and then the question as to whether we are going to have civil liberty or not for it!

I would like to say on the point of Mr. Green's referring to the I. L. D. as a communist organization, that that is hardly accurate. I am not a member of the Communist party; I could not be a member if I *wanted* to, because I belong to the "middle class;" I think they call it the "bourgeois." The Scottsboro case would have been forgotten if the I. L. D. had not stepped in. We met the two layers from the I. L. D. who were here and found them possessing an abundance of common sense—and I don't think there will be much of a "howl" as to that.

Another Man in Audience: My idea would be to follow up the cases, and let any legitimate news about the case spread about the campus in any way they saw fit, and carry this thing through.

A Man in the Audience: The rumor is that the dynamite was found—(dropping voice).

The Chairman: That is true. Dynamite was found—and where the explosion took place, there was only obsolete machinery, of no value to the mill.

Another Man in Audience: This is typical of the case. Now he asked a very interesting question. If the defendants had planted dynamite in other parts of the mill, which exploded, certainly they would not have set off a "cracker" outside, which would give warning. Certainly

you could not conceive of Mr. Anderson, as intelligent a man as he is, doing such a foolish thing as that! Yet they tried to "twist" it so it would work against the defendants—but any man can see the opposite.

The Chairman: Any further discussion? (No response.) May I express, on behalf of the Defense Committee, and in behalf, too, of the prisoners—the men who spoke here this evening—our gratitude at your coming out—and the interest you have shown in one of the major issues confronting the people of North Carolina today. There being no further discussion, I now declare this meeting adjourned.

(Adjournment.)

Sizing Compounds and Sizing Viscose and Acetate Yarns*

(Continued from Page 5)

Where such consumption is perhaps \$5,000 or \$10,000 a year, it is obvious that even the salaries of an expert chemist and a skilled assistant, would be more than the profit of highly skilled organizations which supply standardized sizing compounds ready for use. One must also consider the additional overhead of a department in the mill to manufacture technical specialties, and the fact that only the very largest mills would be willing to pay the salaries commanded by the technicians heading those outside organizations whose sole business is the manufacture of such products. The outside organization of the right type therefore divides this cost among its many customers, all of whom derive the benefit of contact with the most progressive ideas in the entire industry, instead of a horizon limited to only one mill.

Having chosen the proper size, it is necessary to apply it correctly if satisfactory results are to be expected. Proper application will pay handsome dividends. Important factors are:

Maintain uniform conditions in the temperature of application of size; in the concentration of the sizing solution; in the pressure of squeeze rollers; in the temperature of the drying cans; in the speed of operation of the slasher; in the tension of the warp during sizing.

Stretching of the warp, particularly acetate yarns, should be kept to a minimum. The practice of some mills of stretching warps to increase yardage, involves damage to the plastic and elastic properties of the yarn, which in turn affects the weaving qualities of the warp and the finish of the fabric.

The size should not be applied too heavily. Sized ends should have a coating strong enough to withstand loom friction, but should be as pliable as possible.

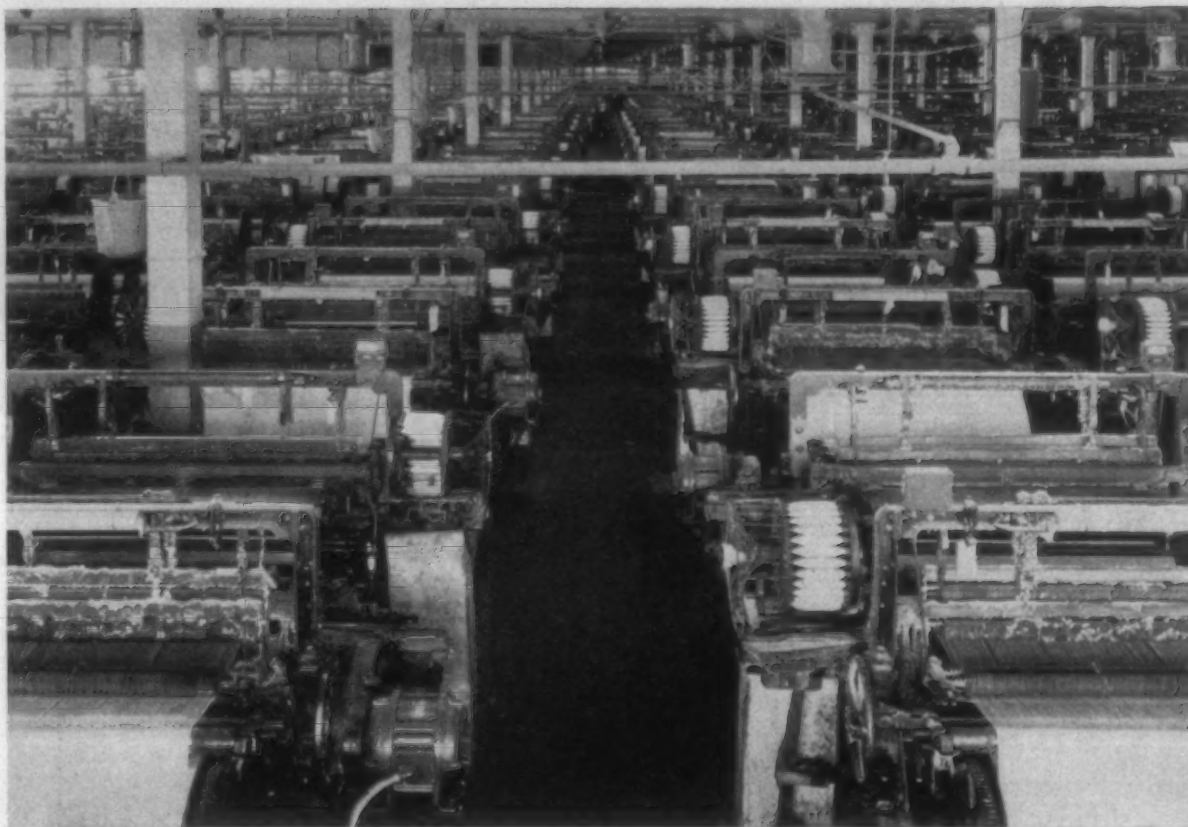
Slow, gradual drying over the drying cans is best. Baking of the size and yarn should be avoided. The warps after leaving the drying cylinders should retain some moisture.

To avoid possible contraction of the sized ends on the reeving beams, acetate warps should leave the drying cans in a relatively cool state, soft and flexible.

Temperatures not exceeding 180° F. should be used in drying acetate yarns.

Only those sizing machines should be used which have the necessary devices for tension control and for the regulation of speed of operation, drying temperatures, pressure on squeeze rollers, safe and easy operation of the machine.

It has been necessary to omit many details, and entire discussion of other factors which undeniably also have their effects. We have purposely refrained from any attempt at a highly technical dissertation in so short a space.



One Modernization Step Leads To Another

G-E Squirrel-Cage Induction Loom Motors, 1 H.P., 1745 R.P.M., 550 Volts, 60 Cycles, Type KT-3927, Design A, each driving Draper Loom, 48-in., Model X. General View. In Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.

A modernization program undertaken in the first half of 1934 by the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., involving the replacement of 460 old belt-driven looms by new high-speed looms individually driven by General Electric loom motors, effected such considerable savings in production costs during the first six months' operation that the mills have now embarked upon a similar modernization of 481 additional looms.

Of the 460 looms installed in 1934, 360 were 176-ppm. 48-inch looms replacing a similar number of the old 140-ppm. 50-inch looms, and 100 were 136-ppm. 72-inch looms replacing 132-ppm. 56- and 60-inch looms. Each of the new high-speed looms, including the additional 481 now being installed, is equipped with a 1-hp. 1800-rpm. G-E motor.

Tubize-Chatillon Sells Plant To Brazilian Co.

Transplantation of one of the South's rayon mills to Brazil was arranged Saturday in New York.

After weeks of negotiations, Wolff Klavin, financier of Rio de Janeiro, sailed Saturday for Brazil after arranging purchase of the Chatillon-Tubize Company's rayon plant at Hopewell, Va.

Klavin described the projected mass transfer:

"We will charter six freight vessels to transfer the plant bodily to Brazil. The whole thing involves moving about 30,000 tons of machinery.

"I am not yet ready to make a final announcement," he said, "but feel confident that the transaction will be completed.

"We expect to employ about 150 Americans, as technicians, cellulose chemists and chemical engineers," he said.

"We'll use exclusively Brazilian cotton, and will give work to about 2,500 Brazilian laborers."

The Chatillon-Tubize plant, when it was a going concern in 1933, had assets of \$14,000,000. For over a year it has been tied up by a strike. During this interval, Brazilian cotton has increased to such an extent that it has become profitable to invest heavily not only in cotton gins, but in cotton textile mills. The development of the rayon industry there is the largest phase of the changed situation.

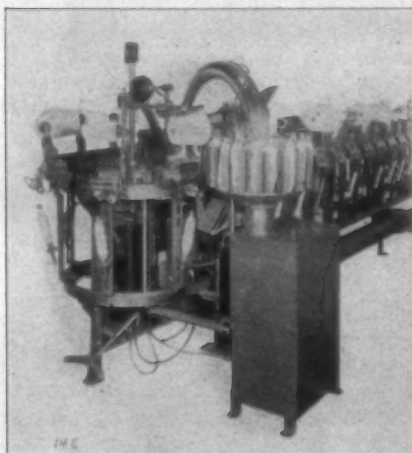
Klavin would not divulge the amount involved in the transaction, but admitted it was over \$2,000,000. Other sources indicated that it was close to \$3,000.

New Machinery and Equipment

Abbott Machine Company's Automatic Time-in Head Winder

This new product of the Abbott Machine Company, given a public showing for the first time at the Greenville Textile Show, is a logical development of the companies' circulating winder principle.

The machine employs a magazine or battery in which the bobbins to be wound from are placed in a vertical position. The operator finds the end on the bobbin which is dropped into a circular ring at the center of the magazine. A light suction holds the ends and allows these to be turned like the spokes of a wheel with the bobbins. The ends progressively fall into one side of the knoter to be tied. The end of the package is found by suction behind a small roll which revolves the package in the right direction to pick up the end. As the end works to the end of the suction groove, it enters a slit that is continued in a semi-circular tube over the top of the package. This tube



Abbott Winder

terminates in the suction opening at the center of the bobbin magazine. The rush of air from the suction tube whips the end over into the other opening of the knoter. This operation is so rapid that it cannot be followed by the eye and caused much interest and speculation among watchers of the machine. When the ends of the threads are in place, the knotting mechanism unites them, making standard weaver's knot or the so-called "Fisherman's" knot, introduced as a practical textile knot for the first time.

With the knot tied the bobbin is dropped through a trap onto a chute that directs it accurately onto the bobbin peg. Any slack is taken up at this point by a mechanism that at the same time acts as a sizing gauge. When the proper diameter is reached, a signal horn is blown to warn the operator to doff off the package. This operation is performed without interrupting the working of the magazine, which meanwhile gives ample reserve capacity. Further movement of the machine starts the winding operation. The new mechanism can be applied to any standard Abbott winder.

The traveling head principle, an exclusive feature of all Abbott winders, is still used, therefore, as the mechanical basis of the new machine. All working incoming and outgoing is handled at one point. The operator can stand or sit in a comfortable position and has no trucks or boxes to move. Her work is confined to keeping the hopper filled and doffing, as indicated by a signal. Since packages of five pounds or more are produced, leaving more time for the operator to tie in bobbins or allowing an easier schedule.

A feature of the new machine which attracted attention was the automatic bobbin sorter. This device, placed after the run out point of the bobbins, dumps the empty and partly run out bobbins into separate compartments. Where a single machine or a battery of machines is used, the empties can be carried off by a conveyor belt. The partly run down bobbins are returned directly to the supply hopper for retieing.

The new Abbott automatic winder will find its chief application in mass production for warping and twisting, although it can be applied to any of the standard winding processes for sale yarn, dyeing, etc. In the application to warping, large cones or tubes are produced for continuous creeling.

Full information as to the application of the new Abbott automatic tie-in head is available through the home office of the company at Wilton, N. H., or their Southern representative, L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

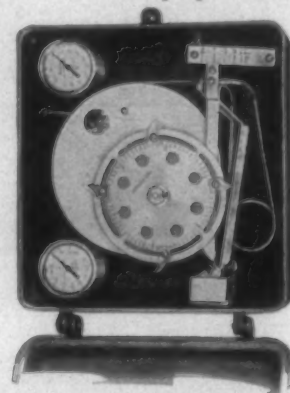
A Simplified Time-Cycle Controller

A new control instrument is now available for the automatic, intermittent operation of diaphragm valves of other diaphragm-operated

devices. The features claimed for the instrument by its manufacturer, the Taylor Instrument Companies, are: simplicity, dependability, great adaptability, and a moderate price.

The Taylor intermitter differs in function from the Taylor time-cycle controller in that it is limited to the repetition of a single operation whereas the latter is capable of performing a number of different operations during the revolution of the cam.

Instead of employing the conventional fixed cam to time the intermittent operation of a diaphragm valve or other diaphragm-operated devices, the Taylor intermitter has a circular cam on which the proper number of



Time-Cycle Controller

actuating lugs may be placed; the number of lugs corresponding with the number of operations to be performed during the rotation of the cam. As many as twenty lugs may be used. The duration of each operation is adjustable by moving the bracket carrying the nozzle (upper left corner of case) so that its scribe mark is opposite the desired time interval on the scale; the higher the position of the nozzle, the shorter the period of nozzle closure and the duration of the operation. It is by these ingenious arrangements that any change in either the number or durations of the operations, or the interval between operations, is possible without replacing or cutting the actuating cam.

The actuating cam is driven by a powerful and accurate spring-driven clock, available in 1-hour, 6-hour, 12-hour or 24-hour periods of rotation. Electrically driven clocks with identical periods of rotation also can be supplied.

The instrument is available in

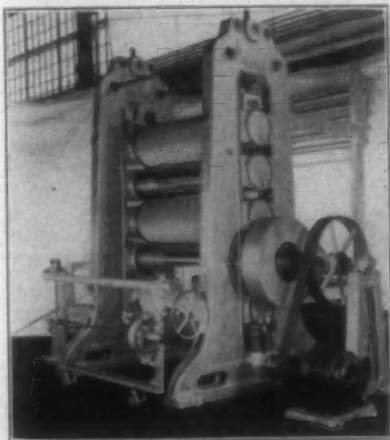
two types: reverse-acting; lugs to close nozzle, applying pressure to diaphragm motor. Direct-acting; lugs to open nozzle, relieving pressure from diaphragm motor.

New Calender From Textile

The Textile-Finishing Machinery Company of Providence, R. I., has recently developed a new type complete ball and roller bearing calender as shown in the illustration. This machine is now installed and operating in a well known New England finishing plant.

The unit consists of a 5-Roll Chasing calender particularly designed to produce high grade finishes on broad-cloth and other shirting fabrics.

The side frames of the calender are



New Calender

built for heavy duty and high speed operation and are constructed with take-out pieces to facilitate the installation and removal of rolls.

For smooth operation special ball and roller bearings are used and located as follows: Self-aligning spherical roller bearings on the top and bottom rolls; heavy ball bearings on the intermediate rolls, excepting the driving roll which has one ball and one roller bearing, the latter being located on the drive side; all chasing rolls fitted with ball bearings.

Driving equipment consists of a multi-V-belt unit and silent Herringbone gearing.

Pressure is supplied by a hydraulic pump and accumulator unit, variable as to capacity.

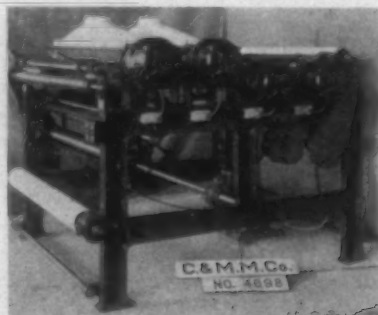
Another important feature is the type and design of the let-off arrangement mounted on a movable or sliding carriage which facilitates the guidance and alignment of the fabric upon its entering the calender.

New Curis & Marble Shear

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass., have introduced their latest type shearing machine for removing surface and selvage threads from cotton and rayon fabrics. They state that the machine is designed for simplicity and convenience of operation and for saving floor space. In the new shear, cloth passes through in practically a straight line at all times.

Some of the features of the shear, as cited by the manufacturers, are as follows:

"The shear revolvers are individually motor driven and so always run up to speed; there is no more bother with belting to drive them. When a seam or foreign substance comes along the shear revolvers instantly reverse and continue to run in the opposite direction until the seam has passed through. Thus there is no chance of anything catching in the



Curtis & Marble Shears

blades, for should it attempt to do so, it would be positively rejected by the shear revolver running in the opposite direction.

"When the seam has passed through, the shear revolvers run in their original cutting direction. This change in the direction in which the revolvers run is accomplished without the slightest jar or vibrating.

"Because of this new feature the cloth line is practically straight; this means less tension is put on the goods in passing through. This other new feature of reversing makes it impossible to cut the goods at the seam."

Folder On Roller Bearings

Different types of roller bearing spindle bolsters are featured in a new folder distributed by SKF Industries, Inc., Front St. and Erie Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. They are oil-cushioned ring brake bolster, bolster with cylindrical contact surface, and bolster

with conical contact surface. A tabulation lists 3,524,064 SKF roller bearing bolster-equipped spindles sold throughout the world up to June 30, 1934.

Power Costs Important Factor in Shearing

Manufacturers who employ shears for cleaning hanging ends from the selvages and faces of their goods do so for two reasons.

In the first place, they find shears do a better, more uniform job.

Secondly, because of the economies they effect by machine shearing as New Equpt compared with hand operations.

In a recent bulletin sent to the textile mills the Hermas Machine Company of Hawthorne, N. J., point out that the most important single element of the operating cost of machine shearing is power consumption.

The Hermas Company says that it is possible for so much current to be employed through the use of unnecessary motors that all the economies obtained through machine shearing are wiped out by the cost of the extra power consumed.

Duck Harness

What is said to be the last word in a strong and rigid frame for use in weaving duck has just been placed on the market by the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company plants in Philadelphia, Pa., and Greenville, S. C., and offices in all leading deaving districts.

The company states that the frame is exceptionally strong and rigid, made with patented double end braces bolted to selected hardwood. The center braces are foolproof; never out of adjustment. It is impossible for the frame to bow or sag, it is said. Another outstanding feature is the increased size tempered steel heddle bar. It is held with Stehedco patented lock hooks, which not only hold the heddle bar securely, but permit a quick and easy release when desired.

New Booklet On Pumps

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. has just issued a new booklet, "A Useful Pumping Unit for Every Purpose," which describes their Type "SSU" pumping unit. It is a single action, single stage pump and a squirrel cage motor designed as a complete unit. One shaft is used for the entire unit which is supported by two amply sized ball bearings.

Personal News

Frank D. Pittman, of Prattville, Ala., is now superintendent of the Summerville Cotton Mills, Summerville, Ga.

W. J. McKenzie, of Perkins Hosiery Mills, Columbus, Ga., has become overseer warping, winding at the Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.

Yates Smith, treasurer of the Whitney (S. C.) Manufacturing Company, has been transferred to the Gainesville Cotton Mill at Gainesville, Ga., in the same capacity, while Victor Montgomery, treasurer of the Gainesville mill, takes over Mr. Smith's duties at Whitney, according to announcement of David W. Anderson, president of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company. The exchange of positions as treasurer was purely a matter of convenience to the individuals involved, Mr. Anderson states, adding that Mr. Montgomery has private interests in Spartanburg which require his attention.

J. W. Sanders, president and owner of the Aponaug Manufacturing Company, the J. W. Sanders Cotton Mills, Inc., and the Cotton Mills Products Company, who was operated on in a hospital in Mobile, Ala., is getting along nicely and is expected out of the hospital in a few weeks. While he is there his son, R. D. Sanders, has taken over management of the office and is handling the administrative end of the business. His son, B. L. Sanders, is running the mills and has taken over the productive end of the business.

Freitag With Steel Heddle 25 Years

The twenty-fifth anniversary of service as an official of the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia is being celebrated by Robert J. Freitag, treasurer and secretary of the company.

Mr. Freitag, a graduate of the Textile School of Zurich, Switzerland, came to this country in 1898 to engage in the manufacture of silk in Philadelphia. He was one of the first users of the flat steel heddle—then in its infancy. Mr. Freitag's interest in this heddle led to a close relationship with the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, and in 1910 he was offered and accepted the secretaryship of the company on the death of William Fehr one of the founders and an official of the company. Mr. Freitag was appointed treasurer of the company in 1921—Albert Hellwig, president and treasurer, having died.

During Mr. Freitag's twenty-five years of service he has seen the growth of the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company from limited production become the largest manufacturer of loom harness equipment in the world, with three plants; in Philadelphia, Greenville, S. C., and



Mr. Robert J. Freitag

Montreal, Canada, and numerous domestic and foreign branches.

A banquet was recently given by the directors of the company in his honor at the Penn A. C. in Philadelphia, when he was presented with a beautiful silver service.

Jacobs Forms Advertising Agency

William P. Jacobs, secretary-treasurer of both the Print Cloth Group of Cotton Manufacturers and the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina, has just announced the formation of a new advertising agency, Clark-Jacobs, Inc., with offices in the Graybar Building, New York.

Mr. Jacobs is vice-president and treasurer of the new company, of which John C. Clark, well-known advertising and business man, is president.

For a number of years Mr. Jacobs has been one of the outstanding leaders in the textile and drug fields. In these two major industries he has been active in the general work having to do with public and political relationships and advertising censorship.

Mr. Clark for many years has been president of the Wylie B. Jones Advertising Agency, a successful manufacturer, vice-president and director of the Marine Midland Bank, Binghamton, N. Y., and president of the Endicott Land Company.

Carleton A. Cleveland and Frances Ward Rice are vice-presidents of the new company.

Kinsey Acquitted in Mill Case

Warrenton, N. C.—Lloyd C. M. Kinsey, former president of the Peck Manufacturing Company, was acquitted in court at Warrenton on charges brought against him in connection with the failure of the company some weeks ago. Before the case went to the jury the judge granted a non-suit on two counts. On the other nine, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal and Kinsey was discharged.

He has been charged with irregularities in the conduct of the mill's affairs.

Such a demonstration as took place when the verdict was returned is believed to be unprecedented in the history of Warren County courts. Women screamed and men shouted as friends of Mr. Kinsey left their seats and rushed to the bar to offer their congratulations, and to praise the attorneys for the strong fight they made in behalf of the defendant.

When the bedlam broke loose Judge Devin rapped for order and Sheriff Pannell shouted for silence, but it took several minutes to bring quietness to the room. Judge Devin then adjourned court, got his hat and walked out without any comment, and the demonstration continued.

Northern N. C.-Va. Division To Meet

The Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association will hold a meeting at Gibsonville, N. C., on Saturday, June 8, 1935, it has just been announced by J. O. Thomas, secretary of the division. The meeting will convene at 10 a. m. W. J. Jennings, member of the executive committee from Gibsonville, announces that his town is planning to entertain the group in great style and hopes that a large crowd will be present for the meeting.

There will be a general discussion of carding, spinning, weaving, shop, and other textile problems. Hon. Frank Hancock, member of Congress from North Carolina's fifth district, was invited to speak at the meeting, but due to

the press of business at Washington, stated that he could not be present at that time. One or two prominent speakers, however, will be on the program for short talks. Bernard Cone, of Greensboro, and Culver Batson, of Lynchburg, have been invited to speak.

L. J. Rushworth, of Danville, Va., vice-president of the division, will preside at the meeting. He requests that all who attend bring questions with them to be used for discussion. A short list of questions has already been prepared, but others will be appreciated.

S. T. A. Program Almost Complete

The program for the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Southern Textile Association, to be held at Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C., on June 14th and 15th, is almost complete.

Thomas H. Webb, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, will speak at the opening session of the convention on Friday morning, May 14th. His address will be followed by that of Culver Batson, president of the Association.

The convention will hold no session on Friday afternoon, the time to be devoted to the annual golf tournament and other recreation.

President Batson will act as toastmaster at the annual banquet on Friday evening. There will be no formal speeches. A number of entertainment features of unusual interest are being arranged. Prizes for the winners in the golf tournament will also be presented at the banquet.

Textile research will be the theme of the Saturday morning session. Gaston Gage, of the faculty of the Clemson Textile School, will speak on this subject and his remarks will be followed by a brief discussion on research along practical lines.

The annual business session will conclude the meeting.

The annual dinner of the Associate Members Division will be held on Thursday evening, May 13th, and very elaborate plans are being made for the event.

Officers of the Association stress the fact that the attendance at all sessions of the convention is not limited to actual membership and that all textile men are cordially invited to attend.

One of the features of last year's convention was the presence of a large number of ladies. The Association is hopeful that many members will again bring their wives and families.

Special entertainment will be arranged for ladies attending and in addition they will be eligible for attendance prizes to be presented at the dinners on both Thursday and Friday evenings.

Those who expected to attend are again reminded to make their reservations at the Ocean Forest as early as possible.

Print Cloth Group To Continue Under NRA Standards

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Print Cloth Group of Cotton Manufacturers, in session here Monday, voted its determination to continue under its present NRA program until further notice. The meeting was held within an hour of the receipt of information that the Supreme Court has declared NIRA invalid.

Steps were taken immediately by W. P. Jacobs, of Clinton, secretary-treasurer of the group, to notify other

cotton manufacturers of the nation of the print cloth manufacturers' decision.

The print cloth men unanimously decided, Mr. Jacobs said, that there should be no change in the status of the present NRA set-up, so far as their industry is concerned.

A second meeting, at which the group's plans will be discussed more thoroughly, will be held at the Spartanburg Country Club next Wednesday, June 5th, Mr. Jacobs announced. The session is scheduled to begin at 2 p. m.

Manufacturers controlling three-fourths of the print cloth looms in America were present, either in person or represented by proxy, at the session here.

Walter S. Montgomery, of Spartan Mills, was elected chairman of the print cloth group. He succeeds T. M. Marchant, of the Victor-Monaghan Company of Greenville.

James A. Chapman, Jr., of Inman Mills, was added to the group's executive committee.

Attending the meeting here was the personnel of a planning committee of selling agents from New York City, and a similar committee to work with the agents was appointed by the cotton manufacturers. This committee will consist of Walter S. Montgomery, Spartan Mills; F. W. Symmes, Greenville; Elliott W. Springs, Lancaster; Ellis M. Johnston, Greenville; George M. Wright, Great Falls, and W. P. Jacobs, Clinton.

These two committees, it was announced, will work in unison with a view to solving all problems that may confront the Supreme Court's decision.

Capt. Ellison A. Smythe, of East Flat Rock, N. C., permanent honorary vice chairman, presided over the session of the group.

Approximately 85 per cent of the print cloth manufactured in the United States is produced by the mills affiliated with the print cloth group of cotton manufacturers, it was announced following the session at the Country Club. Mills from Maine to Texas were represented at the meeting here.

OBITUARY

SAM S. STEELE

Rockingham, N. C.—Sam S. Steele, 59, died of a heart attack at his home Monday. He was taken ill about noon but had been about his work as usual prior to that time.

Mr. Steele was superintendent of Entwistle Mill No. 3 for the past nine years. He was a steward in the Methodist Church and one of the county's most prominent citizens.

He is survived by his wife and two children.

J. J. EFIRD

Albemarle, N. C.—Jasper Jerome Efird, 44-year-old textile executive and member of one of Albemarle's outstanding families, died in Badin Hospital Monday after a nine months period of ill health.

He was the son of the late John S. Efird, founder of the Efird Manufacturing Company, and Mrs. Efird. He received his education at Albemarle High School and Fishburne Military Academy.

In later years he was elected treasurer of Efird Manufacturing Company, serving in this capacity until 1931 and remaining a director until his death.

He was a member of Walter B. Hill Post of the American Legion and of the First Lutheran Church of Albemarle.

High Draft Spinning--Its Relation To Yarn Costs

R. C. BARNSHAW, F.T.I., head of the spinning section at the Blackburn Technical College, addressed members of the Preston and District Textile Society on "High Drafting and Its Relation to Yarn Costs." He made the following points:

The successful use of high drafting arrangements demanded a sound knowledge of the technique of the drafting operation, as well as a high degree of refinement in the means employed, and it was very probable that the occasional lack of success which might have been experienced was attributable to unsatisfactory lay-out of the arrangement or adjustment. There was little reason to doubt that, in many mills in Lancashire, producing medium coarse counts, there was a good deal of roving preparation machinery being operated which, in view of the possibilities of high drafting, was an unnecessary charge in yarn costs. High draft arrangements probably offered the greatest advantage in the range of counts 20s to 50s from cotton $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches and below.

The chief ways in which such arrangements might be employed could be summarized as follows: To produce (1) a yarn of given count and quality more cheaply from the same cotton, (2) a similar count and quality of yarn from a shorter and therefore cheaper cotton, and (3) a better yarn with similar cotton and production procedure. In addition, high draft methods, by ensuring better fibre control in drafting, permitted the use of raw material with greater variation in staple length, etc., than could be otherwise employed, as well as the spinning of a wider range of counts from a given hank roving; and, by this means, simplified card room organization and increased efficiency, by a reduction in the number of hank preparations necessary. Though efforts were continually being made to utilize the advantages of high drafting on preparation frames as well as mules, the application of high drafting arrangements had been chiefly on ring frames, and it was its application to ring spinning to which reference would be made primarily.

By the use of high draft in the spinning machine, costs might be reduced by: (a) Omitting either the intermediate or roving frame stage; (b) reducing the number of slubbers, intermediates, or roving frames employed; or (c) other economies effected, by using the normal complement of machines with either single or double roving in the spinning machine, and producing a better yarn. In (a) and (b) the number of preparatory spindles employed would be reduced by 20 to 50 per cent, giving, at a maximum, a corresponding reduction of roving preparation costs, and in (c) the strength of the yarn, taken as an indication of quality, increased by $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and upwards.

The cost of yarn production, when the charges involved in the change from low draft to high draft conditions were taken into account, could be reduced by amounts varying from 3 per cent to upwards of 10 per cent—according to condition and the type of arrangement employed—by changing from ordinary low draft to high draft. In some mills abroad the draft in the spinning machine, with some high draft arrangements, was 100 per cent or more, above the ordinary low draft with

standard arrangements, and in such cases, with new installations on a high draft basis, in which costs of idle machinery were eliminated, roving preparation costs were no more than half the normal. If yarn costs were accounted to be 20 to 25 per cent of total costs, then in the first example the saving was approximately 3 per cent to 5 per cent of total yarn production costs, and in the latter 10 per cent or more. The saving per annum would therefore be these percentages of total costs according to type of arrangement and plant lay-out.

It had sometimes been said that the advantages and economics of the system in a mill with existing plant were insufficient to justify the change. Such statements appeared to be more like excuses than reasons for its non-adoption. A simple calculation would show that even the minimum saving of 3 per cent on process costs would, in a moderate-sized mill, approximately amount to £1,000 a year, and double or more than double this in a mill specifically planned for high drafting.

The employment of high drafting arrangements on mules for dealing with short cotton was accompanied by greater difficulties than in the ring frame, particularly when rollers of small diameter were necessary. These additional difficulties arose chiefly on account of the length of the bottom rollers and the intermittent action of the rollers. The wider application of high drafting on mules was, however, a matter of great importance to them.

For many years, even in Lancashire, the ring frame had been superseding the mule in a large and important range of yarn counts and qualities, so that if, due to the non-application of high drafting, roving preparation costs for mules were to be greater, instead of less as formerly, than for ring frames, the rate of displacement of mule spindles would be further accentuated. The wider adoption of high drafting on the ring frame had not only increased the competitive power of the machine against the mule in Lancashire, but also its competitive power in those countries which were creating such severe competition with Lancashire exports in the lower grade cloths.

In dealing with general considerations it seemed inevitable that comparisons should be made on the wider issue of ring spinning versus mule spinning with which the development seemed to be involved. Ring spinning was more complementary to automatic or semi-automatic weaving and to a vertically combined industry than mule spinning which was, in itself, a factor of enormous importance to Lancashire. Since these conditions existed to a greater extent in the most successfully competing countries than in Lancashire, technical developments in ring spinning, which were not equally applicable to the mule, gave them a further advantage which could be more fully realized than here, and thus became a question of major importance.

He was not suggesting that the mule was an obsolete machine, but merely indicated that the effect of the application of high drafting seemed to place those competing countries, which had almost entirely adopted ring spinning, in an even stronger position than formerly in the production of the coarser counts of yarn and the

(Continued on Page 20)

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It Will Look Like That Part

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A Casting with Service Helps Your Mill over
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Member of

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Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.	Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Time To Sit Steady

THE textile industry is facing an unusual situation and hasty action by organizations or individuals may result in unfortunate mistakes.

We urge that for the present, at least, operations be continued exactly as during recent months.

We especially urge that no reductions in wages be made and that the 40-hour week be continued.

While we realize that Congress has no power to dictate the wages to be paid in any State, we do hope that some plan can be devised whereby the minimum wage, as fixed under the NRA, can be retained.

Cotton mill employees are entitled to better wages than were the rule from 1929 to 1932 and there should be some way of insuring decent wages for cotton mill workers.

Buyers of cotton goods are constantly hammering for lower prices and blame for low wages in the textile industry should be placed where it belongs, that is, upon the shoulders of merchants.

Seldom has any cotton mill benefited by reducing wages and it has usually been the case of taking money from mill employees and giving it to buyers of goods.

Mills should, at this time, hold firm upon their selling prices, because even a small movement towards lower prices will be seized upon by buyers as the means towards engineering a general slash.

For a few weeks, at least, there should be a period of watchful waiting and every mill should give the leaders of the industry a full measure of co-operation in their efforts to decide upon a policy.

Absolutely no attention should be paid to the threats of Francis J. Gorman and the other labor racketeers. Gorman seeks publicity for himself and will be often quoted, but he represents only a very small portion of the textile employees and no attention, whatever, should be paid to him.

Thank God For The Supreme Court

THANK GOD for the Supreme Court and thank God for a unanimous opinion upon the NRA should be the lip offering of every American who loves his county.

It was not what the NRA was, but what it was rapidly growing into, that alarmed the people and menaced the future of this country.

Congress originated as the creature of the sovereign States, but with an amazing effrontery was assuming the roll of master and was taking upon itself powers which it did not own.

When the States found a need for uniting for mutual protection, they created a Congress and the Constitution says:

Section 1—All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

To many of the States even that was not satisfactory and in order to make it certain that Congress would have no control over the affairs of the States, one of ten amendments immediately adopted says:

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

This amendment made it plain that Congress had no powers except those granted to it by the States and that all powers not granted to Congress still rested in the people of each sovereign State.

One of the powers not granted was the policing power or control over the lives and activities of the citizens of any State.

Congress passed a law prohibiting shipment across State lines of any product, in the manufacture of which, a child under 14 years of age had been employed.

The United States Supreme Court, while expressing sympathy towards the elimination of child labor, said that "*Congress can not do by indirection that which it has no power to do directly.*"

In effect they said:

- (1) Congress has never been given power or authority to fix the age at which a child of a citizen of a sovereign State shall be employed.

- (2) Congress can not assume that power under the guise of regulating the interstate shipment of goods.

In the face of the fact that the Constitution specifically said that Congress had no powers except those delegated to it by the States and in the face of the well known fact that States had never given Congress any right to regulate the hours of labor, conditions of employment or wages of the citizens of any State, the Brain Trust professors attempted to seize such powers.

During the emergency and in a spirit of co-operation industries in all the States allowed a certain amount of control to be put into operation under the NRA.

Had the Brain Trusters and the organized labor leaders been willing to be fair, the NRA might have had, by sufferance, a much longer life, but selfish purposes directed them to seek extreme measures.

The Wagner Bill, which would give to organized labor absolute control over industry and deny to industry any rights whatever, is a sample of the measures which would have been inflicted upon us if our wise forefathers had not specifically stated that Congress had only such rights and powers as were conferred upon it by the several States and if they had not also set up a United States Supreme Court upon the basis of life membership which freed its members from political control and influence.

Had the damnable Wagner Bill been referred to the citizens of all the States for vote, it would not have received a majority vote in any State, but under the whip of organized minorities and under the willingness of members of Congress to vote for any measure which they think will mean votes for them, it was destined to become a law.

The United States Supreme Court has no power to nullify ordinary acts of Congress, but Congress was only given certain functions or powers and there must, of necessity, be some body with the power to say when Congress exceeds its authority or illegally enacts legislation upon matters over which it had never been given any control.

To say that any act passed by Congress should stand is to say that Congress has supreme and dictatorial powers over the lives and fortunes of citizens of the United States.

As long as Congress acts within the authority and powers given it by the States, the United States Supreme Court has no control over its action.

The written agreement between the States

which is the Constitution, specifically states that Congress shall have only those powers delegated to it by the States and also says that powers not specifically delegated to Congress are reserved to the States and to the peoples of the States.

The situation was so plain to us that from the beginning of the NRA we asserted that Congress had no power to do many of the things it was attempting and our readers will recall that we urged mills to pay no attention to any orders issued by the Textile Labor Relations Board.

We could not see how the United States Supreme Court could say that Congress had authority to dictate to the peoples of the several States.

The decisions of last Monday were exactly as we expected, although we were afraid that Justice Brandeis would vote otherwise and that the decision would not be unanimous.

The fact that Justice Brandeis joined in the decision and that it was unanimous has cut the ground from under the Brain Trust and their followers.

The United States Supreme Court has returned the Constitution to the people of this country and said that laws made by Congress under the domination of organized minorities, can not exceed the authority given to that body by the States.

The people of the United States should arise and shout "Thank God for the Supreme Court! Thank God for forefathers who were wise enough to establish a Supreme Court upon the basis of freedom from political influences!"

The Burlington Dynamite Case

So much has been said about the Burlington Dynamite Case that we are publishing in this issue a statement of the facts and also an account of the presentation of the convicted dynamiters to students at the University of North Carolina.

The editor of this journal made a personal investigation of the case and is absolutely convinced that his conviction was justified.

Professor Ericson, nominally a teacher of English at the University of North Carolina, and two lawyers representing a Communistic organization, were active in fomenting the protest against the conviction of the dynamiters.

Two of the dynamiters were presented to students at the University of North Carolina in an effort to get students to believe that they had been railroaded to jail. The real object was to get the students aroused to the point that they would affiliate with the communists.

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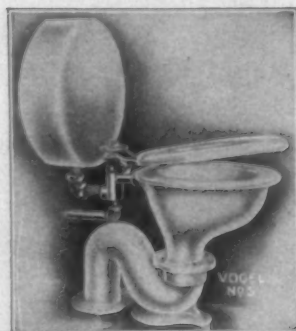
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Mill News Items

GREENSBORO, N. C.—M. H. Zauber, president and general manager of Greensboro Overall Company, announced that his firm will enlarge its floor space 40 per cent by the construction of a 64-foot, three-story addition to the rear of its present plant at a cost of approximately \$25,000.

Contract for the project has been let to Charles W. Angle, Inc., and work has already been started.

The addition will be of brick and steel and will lengthen the present plant, which is located on Carolina street, from 150 to 214 feet. The building has a width of 60 feet. The additional space will make it possible for the company to develop the plant to its full machine capacity, Mr. Zauber said. This means that, beginning about July 1st, there will be a gradual increase in the number of employees from the present 190 to approximately 275.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Ashe Hosiery Mills, 642 North Gay street, have installed 100 additional knitting machines and expanded the plant's space, President J. J. Ashe said. This brings the total of knitting machines to 500 and production to 2,500 dozens of socks and stockings per day, Mr. Ashe said.

The new machines cost about \$60,000, he said.

The mill has overflowed into the building formerly occupied by the Benton White Goods Manufacturing Company. The Ashe Mill has been using the first floor for some time, and recently took over the second floor.

"We expanded because business is getting better," Mr. Ashe explained. "We have had a considerable increase in orders. That is particularly true of men's half-hose, or anklets. That is what we are making on the new machines and that part of the factory is running at full capacity."

GASTONIA, N. C.—Relative to buying the Loray unit of the Manville-Janckes Corporation at Gastonia by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., the company has issued the following statement:

"The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. has purchased the Loray Mills of Gastonia, N. C., the second largest cotton mill in the world. The mill now has 110,000 spindles, and Firestone will add more, which will make it the largest cord fabric mill in the world, with a payroll of more than \$7,000,000 annually. There are over six hundred houses in the village and 200 acres of land. The houses will be reconditioned and the grounds beautified. The entire mill will be completely overhauled and \$250,000 will be spent on the improvement of the grounds and village. This will put hundreds of people back to work, and after the mill gets to running again it will consume more than 100 bales of cotton per day."

More than 50 painters are at work at the Firestone building. They are under contract to complete the job of painting the interior of the mill in a short time. Best information available is that the plant will begin full time operations in about two weeks or a little longer. At a recent meeting of the City Council authorization was given to proceed with the laying of curbs and gutter in the Newtown section of the Firestone village. This would be taken to mean that the Newtown section will be populated, too.

It is understood that a considerable amount of new equipment, including a large number of new looms, are to be installed.

Mill News Items

LEXINGTON, N. C.—Erlanger Cotton Mill here has sent out notices to some 300 employees to return to work as a prelude to what officials hope will be a normal resumption of operations, it was learned. The mill employs about 750 at capacity production.

The mill has been partially closed for almost two months and is at a virtual standstill this week. Employees summoned to return include card room, spinning department and others necessary in the initial manufacturing process. No announcement has been made yet concerning the Nokomis, a smaller mill owned by Erlanger interests, which has been at a complete standstill for several weeks.

WAYNESBORO, VA.—Machinery at the Stehli Silk Mill is operating for the first time in several months and the plant management said full-time operations would be resumed as soon as a complete staff of workers is secured. When operating at full capacity, the mill employs 600. Raw silk was unloaded at the mill Wednesday in preparation for a resumption of operations.

The reopening follows a period of uncertainty as to the future of the mill. The New York office of the company announced on March 29th that the Waynesboro and High Point, N. C., plants would be closed and later it was understood the Waynesboro mill was for sale.

The decision to resume work followed a conference at Harrisonburg, Va., between H. E. Stehli, vice-president, and other company officials.

It also was learned that some 1,600 du Pont Rayon Company employees gradually are being restored to a full-time basis. Several departments have been working on shortened hours for a number of months.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—10 10 per cent dividend, amounting to approximately \$80,000, will be paid soon by the receivers for Arcadia Mills, which were sold several months ago for \$376,000.

Circuit Judge T. S. Sease signed an order approving the petition of the receivers asking that the dividend be paid to all preferred stockholders except those who have appealed to the State Supreme Court and who allege they should be paid the full amount of their stock.

The receivers, in their petition, set forth that from the proceeds of the sale, after paying all creditors' claims, except one for \$900, there remains approximately \$190,000 in their hands to be distributed to the preferred stockholders.

The dividend was ordered paid by the court as of the date of the dividend when mailed. The order directed that a sum be withheld sufficient to pay the appealing stockholders in full if their case is won before the Supreme Court.

The petition stated: "Under the authority and action of a stockholders' meeting of July 30, 1931, the then outstanding issue of \$800,000 of preferred stock became exchangeable for a new issue of \$880,000, the holder of each share of old to receive in exchange one and one-tenth of new."

The petition further states:

"That, pursuant to the resolution adopted at said meeting, all but a small percentage of holders of original stock exchanged their shares for the new, but holders of some of the original did not so exchange and have presented petitions to this court seeking payment in full of the par value of their original holdings with interest from various

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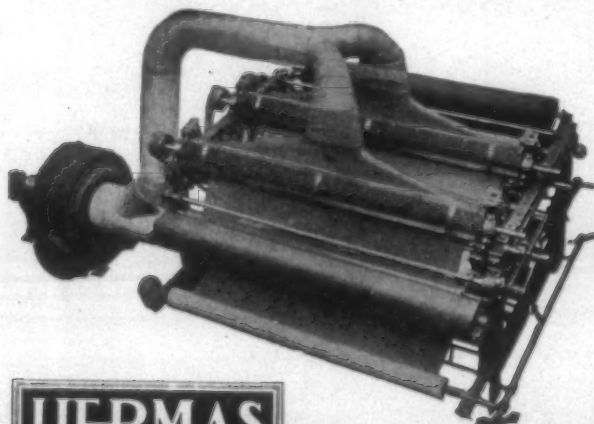
dates shown in the various petitions; that this court on May 9, 1935, denied all of the said petitions and ordered that the funds, after payment of costs, commissions, fees and expenses, should be distributed ratably to all preferred stockholders on an equal basis, just as though all had exchanged or none had.

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"That the petitioners have noticed appeals from the said order, and such appeals cannot be heard before the October, 1935, term of the Supreme Court, and maybe later; that your petitioners feel that the other preferred stockholders should not be required to await the determination of such appeals before receiving such payment as your receivers can safely make, holding back sufficient to cover the claims of the appealing preferred stockholders with costs and interest, and also sufficient sums to pay costs, expenses and any fees and commissions allowed.

"That, by their calculation, they can now safely pay a dividend of 10 per cent to all preferred stockholders other than those prosecuting appeals from the orders disallowing their claims to be paid in full . . ."

CLAYTON, N. C.—R. B. Whitley and his son, Phillip R. Whitley, Wendell, have purchased the Clayton Cotton Mill and incorporated under the name of Whitley Cotton Mills, Inc., with W. R. Peele of Clayton.

The mill, which has 10,220 spindles and normally employs 200 workers, has been closed for about a month. R. B. Whitley said he had not worked out definite plans for reopening the plant.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Southern Textile Fibres, Inc., has been given a charter here, the corporation having an authorized capital of \$100,000. D. W. Peach, R. H. McKinney and Louisa S. McKinney.

David Clark Addresses Pelzer Safety Club

David Clark, editor of the Textile Bulletin, delivered the address at the monthly meeting of the Pelzer Safety Club of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company, Pelzer, S. C. Mr. Clark's subject was "Preservation of Rights Guaranteed Under the Constitution of the United States."

He discussed the formation of the Constitution and refusal of the States to adopt same unless each was to remain in control of the action of its own people.

Prior to Mr. Clark's address a very interesting letter from President Allen McNab was read and reports were made from each department showing that there had been no accidents during the month. Mr. Clark was introduced by Superintendent E. W. Edwards.

High Draft Spinning—Its Relation To Yarn Costs

(Continued from Page 14)

lower grade fabrics. He believed that the supremacy of the mule as a spinning machine had been, in the past, the most decisive single factor in Lancashire's trade and, though its position in the production of a wide range of yarns was being successfully challenged, it would continue to be a most important factor in our future trade.—*Textile Weekly*.

Public Policy and American Industry

(Continued from Page 4)

The bill places no such prohibition upon any other person. Its proponents in the Senate resisted the effort to apply such restriction to similar conduct from any source. The President of the United States, in settling the automobile strike, March 25, 1934, declared, not that it was his opinion but that "the Government's only duty is to

secure absolute and uninfluenced freedom of choice without coercion, restraint or intimidation from any source."

This bill rejects the Executive's conception of public duty. Senator Wagner, the sponsor of the measure, in the public hearing last year upon his bill, declared, in response to our objection to the unfairness of the same provision:

"I think the act ought to be amended as you suggest; that is, intimidation, when it comes from any source, either a trade organization or a company union, or an employer, ought to be made an unfair labor practice."

That just position he now abandons. The distinguished Senator from Maryland, Mr. Tydings, offered an amendment to cure this gross defect. It was vigorously opposed by the sponsor of the bill on the ground that the purpose of the measure was to protect employees from employers and not from each other. Furthermore, that there were ample remedies in the hands of the employee, intimidated by his associate or a union, a declaration for which no proof was offered, and for which there is daily evidence to the contrary. He submitted the further extraordinary reason that such a provision might stimulate unfounded complaints by employees. It does not seem to have occurred to the astute Senator that the existing provision may equally lead to unfounded complaints against the employer. Perhaps the most sinister suggestion was that if intimidation were prohibited from any source some court might discover coercion in some conduct of labor organizations. The author of that argument distrusts the integrity and capacity of a trained jurist but has utter confidence in a probably politically influenced administrative body.

The Senator from Maryland met this argument with a statement as frank as it was powerful:

"As I see this particular section," he said, "it looks to me like an effort to force every man in America to join a certain kind of union, whether or not he wishes to join that union; and the coercion and intimidation features are not to be inserted in this section because a certain union desires a free hand to make the workers from the groups in which they now belong into groups into which they may not wish to go."

"This is the naked fact back of the opposition to this amendment. It is an amendment to force all working people into a particular union, and every Senator on this floor knows that to be the truth."

The refusal to extend the prohibition against coercion is invincible evidence not merely of the unfairness of its sponsors but of their determination to protect the notorious coercion which Chief Justice Taft described as "moral intimidation" of non-conformists in the determination to force them into the only mode of organization the proponents of this measure desire to exist.

Undertaking to compel collective bargaining, it nowhere seeks to establish collective responsibility for its exercise. Violating the most elementary requirements of fair play, the measure raises a host of serious constitutional questions. Above all, it is so vague and ambiguous in the obligations it imposes upon the employer that it would become, if enacted, a prolific multiplier of dispute and litigation. Your Senator proposed an anti-lynch law for persecuted blacks. He has sponsored a new lynch law for intimidated whites. It is difficult to believe that the President, who has so splendidly stated a just principle the duty of government, will tolerate, much less approve, so gross a violation of what he emphatically declared to be the duty of government.

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Live WEEKLY Journal

Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—The cotton goods markets were somewhat more active and prices higher last week. Buyers showed more interest in unfinished lines and inquiry for most constructions was considerably larger. Fine goods markets were very steady.

In the print cloth division, it was considered very probable that unfilled orders had climbed to a point in excess of stocks. Two weeks ago, stocks had stood at only about ten days' production higher than unfilled orders. During those two weeks, sales have been equal to around three and a half weeks' production and stocks have been reduced substantially. More significant still was the fact that the business has been well distributed over virtually all mills, so that there are few if any instances where burdensome stocks are held.

Sales of sheetings during the week ran into good quantities, with support coming from converters, bag manufacturers, jobbers, rubber interests and several industrial users. Prices moved into higher ground, but on some styles it was reported individual mills with fairly large stocks on hand were continuing to sell at low prices which prevented other mills from getting what they considered a proper price on the basis of the condition of the market on the specific numbers involved. It was considered likely that this discrepancy would straighten itself out, however, since the mills offering at the low prices were rapidly eating into their stocks and would therefore soon be in a position to advance.

In the fine goods markets business was restricted largely to fill-in trading, but there were one or two instances where buyers were able to dig out fairly large quantities of quick goods at concessions. With these few exceptions the market held steady. Buyers were not coming in for goods other than what they found was needed to fill in lines where individual colors or patterns had moved out in good quantities. The finished goods movement was improved to some extent, but goods had not sold in seasonal quantities, but improvement is expected soon.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{7}{8}$
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	6 $\frac{1}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8 $\frac{3}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9
Brown sheetings, standard	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	18
Denims	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dress gingham	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Staple gingham	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was no material change in the yarn market during the week. Prices were firmer and some advances were noted. As a whole the market was a little more active and sales were estimated to be above those of the previous week.

Prices were reported firm, usually more so than had been the experience during the recent past. It had become harder to locate spinners who might be ready to continue prices that a short time ago were occasionally acceptable. To that extent the market was definitely moving to firmer trading levels. Buyers of a week ago, once more in for poundage, had to pay $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound advances in numerous cases. They had none of the former latitude to shop among sales yarn spinners, for the number closed down has reduced the sources available.

Combed qualities are steady, but spinners find it impossible to place advances in effect and book business. There are a number of these producers that are so anxious to sell, particularly when the amount involved is large, that they cut prices, notwithstanding the strong position of these counts. Stocks of combed are much smaller than any time this year and although new orders have been smaller most spinners have a fair volume of advance orders in hand.

During the week of May 4th shipments of single combed, totalling almost 700,000 pounds, were the largest for any similar period this year.

Consumers of both carded and combed yarns are taking in supplies on old contracts quite freely and as the general volume of business placed seems well below their receipts on contract, they are moving quite obviously into a short position. Weavers rarely cover in volume for fall requirements much before mid-summer but the situation, as developing, suggests an earlier placing for prospective needs. In some quarters it is stated rather definitely that consumers' stocks of weaving and knitting yarns are tending below normal. Closely tied up with this semi-short position is the sharp decline in carded yarn supplies brought about by the curtailment program which has still several weeks to run. If the situation is anywhere near as outlined then, other things being equal, fundamental conditions are improving basically.

Southern Single Warps		26s	33
10s	27	30s	35
12s	27½	40s	41
14s	28	40s ex.	43
16s	28½	50s	50
20s	29½	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
25s	32½	8s	27
30s	34	10s	27½
40s	40½	12s	28
Southern Single Skeins		16s	29½
8s	26½	20s	30
10s	27	Carpet Yarns	
12s	27½	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
14s	28	and 4-ply	23½-25
20s	29½	Colored stripes, 8s, 3	
25s	32½	and 4-ply	25
30s	34	White carpets, 8s, 3	
36s	36	and 4-ply	26½-27½
40s	40½	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		8s, 2-ply	22½
8s	27	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23½
10s	27½	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24½
12s	27½	12s, 2-ply	26
14s	28	16s, 2-ply	28
20s	31	20s, 2-ply	29½
24s	32	30s, 2-ply	34
28s	33	Southern Frame Cones	
30s	34½	8s	26½-27
36s	36	10s	26½-27
40s	41	12s	27
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		14s	27½
8s	27	16s	28
10s	27½	18s	28½
12s	28	20s	29
14s	28½	22s	30
16s	29	24s	31
20s	31	26s	32
24s	32	28s	33
		30s	33½-34
		40s	39½-40½

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Spartanburg Leading Textile County

Results of a survey conducted by the Department of Commerce show that Spartanburg County exceeded all other counties in South Carolina in the value of its manufactured products in 1933 and also that it was the only county in the State the value of whose products increased in 1933 over 1929.

According to the survey Greenville County ranked second in the State in gross value of industrial products, but between 1929 and 1933 the total value of Greenville products declined from \$57,887,553 to \$40,578,264. During the same period the cash value of the output of Spartanburg mills increased in value from \$46,613,101 to \$48,459,324.

That labor shared in a general rise in values between 1931 and 1933 in

Spartanburg was indicated in figures showing an increase from \$6,939,078 in total wages in 1931 to \$8,148,435 in 1933. During the same period the average number of wage earners in the county increased from 10,818 to 15,043. Salaried employees and officers were excluded from the calculations.

In South Carolina as a whole the total value of manufactured products decreased from \$385,144,307 in 1929 to \$225,025,655 in 1931, and then climbed to \$257,344,217 in 1933. Total wages in the State for the three years, respectively, were \$73,196,809, \$50,903,910 and \$54,760,752. Employment in 1933 had nearly regained the losses of 1930 to 1932. In 1929 the average number of workers employed by industry was 108,706; in 1931 the figure had dropped to 86,947 but in 1933 the industries of the State kept an average of 104,336 workers busy.

During the period between 1930 and 1935 a preliminary survey by the Census Bureau indicated that Spartanburg County's farm population was nearly stable in spite of the fact that there was a 5 per cent increase in the number of farms in the State as a whole, and in Charleston County nearly a 100 per cent increase. Spartanburg's change was less than 1 per cent.

Oakland Cotton Mills Curtail

Newberry, S. C.—Oakland Cotton Mills at Newberry operated two shifts full time for three days last week and further curtailment is expected, according to Ben A. Knowlton, superintendent. Mollohon Mills have operated about half of the 60-hour week allowed for several weeks.

The Newberry Cotton Mills are operating the full capacity allowed under the 25 per cent curtailment program.

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SITUATION WANTED — Experienced cotton mill executive would like to connect with a good mill; have many years experience as bookkeeper, cotton grader and buyer; production cost and general office work. Address C-45, care Textile Bulletin.

Narrow Prints Go Higher

The fairly large purchases by the bag trade over the past few weeks has carried narrow print cloths into an unusually strong position, and despite the fact that these goods had been selling at sharply better poundages than the wide print cloths, advances have gone through. Many mills are sold through July on a number of narrow constructions and others have only odd lots to sell before the first of August.

Trading in narrow goods was not large, but buyers were looking for early deliveries of several constructions which apparently could not be had. The 27-inch 7.60-yard 64x60s had sold in good quantities at 47½¢ and were held at 5c, where they were available with no spots offered. On 28-inch 7.30s 5½¢ was the market and few mills had goods to offer. There were a number of buyers bidding for 32-inch 6.50-yard 64x60s at 53½¢ without success, the few mills with nearby deliveries on this construction holding for 5½¢. There was

also a good call for 25-inch 14.75-yard 40x32s, which had sold last week at 2½¢ and which during the past few days had moved in moderate amounts at 2½¢.

Bag manufacturers apparently had determined to cover their seasonal requirements of both cotton goods and burlaps. The advance in jute, which until the past few days has been reflected in burlap, had spurred a good deal of buying of the jute cloths. First marks of jute touched £20 5s at Calcutta, a new high for the year, based largely on the prospects for an unusually small crop. This was attributed to sowings around 25 per cent under those of last year, together with lack of needed rains in several jute-growing provinces. Some estimates were that this year's jute crop will not be much more than half of that of last year. The market has been helped by heavy buying by the Argentine.

1934 Cotton Crop 9,636,000 Bales

Washington. — Revised estimates of the 1934 cotton crop announced Wednesday by the Department of Agriculture place production at 9,636,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, compared with 13,047,000 bales for 1933. Ginnings were 9,636,073 bales of 500 pounds for 1934.

The area of cotton in cultivation July 1st last year was 27,883,000 acres, compared with 40,852,000 the previous year, and the area picked was 26,987,000 acres, compared with 29,978,000.

Production of lint cotton last year was 170.9 pounds per acre, compared with 208.5 pounds the previous year.

Fall Woolen Colors

"Rustiques," a group of deep cloudy pastels and rich autumn tones, represent an important fashion motif in the collection of forty-eight fall woolen colors just released in new confidential brochure form by the Textile Color Card Association to its members. These restrained, mellowed shades have decided merchandising importance for dresses, country clothes and children's wear, it was stated by Margaret Hayden Rorke, managing director of the color organization.

The "rustic" tones comprise Goldmist, Ashen Rose, Blucloud, Woodlilac, Helio Blue, Grapetone, Meadow Rose, Harvest Green, Autumn Sun, Rustic Red, Mistblu and Heather Green.

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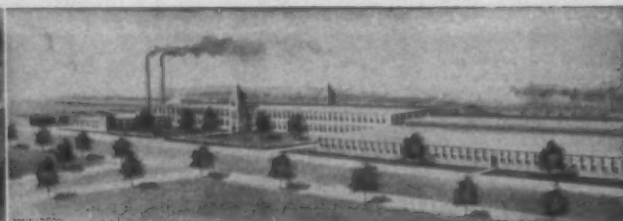
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Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

FRIES, VA.

WASHINGTON MILLS, A PART OF BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAIN SCENERY—NOTED FOR BIG FISH, LOVELY GIRLS, AND QUALITY CLOTH

Pronounce Fries the same as "freeze," and if you go there before June you'll agree that the pronunciation is appropriate in spite of the way it is spelled.

It is truly a thrilling drive up by Statesville, Elkin and Roaring Gap. Took my little grand-daughter with me to see the mountains. She's a bright and observing child eight years old and promoted to fourth grade. And my! how she did enjoy that trip. Stopped on top of the mountain above Roaring Gap, let her get out and look down in that deep gorge and she kept saying "I'm not afraid!"—which was the same as an admission that she was.

The mountains were gay with gorgeous bush honeysuckle, ivy or laurel and other flowers. The lemon and orange colored honeysuckle are so beautiful that it seems that every mountain home would plant it about the yards. But no one seems to prize the flowers about them, which grow so much more abundantly and bloom more profusely than plants they buy at high prices from nurseries.

WASHINGTON MILLS HIGHLY HONORED

Washington Mills, Fries, Va., are said to be only cotton mills in the textile industry that hold membership in the "Rice Leaders of the World Association." Membership can not be bought, but is by invitation only; the necessary qualifications are Honor, Strength, Quality and Service. The certificate of membership is a handsome thing, framed and hanging in the cloth room. Monthly bulletins and "Pep" articles are sent free to the mills, and are very valuable. One bulletin shows the full membership of the Association, which lists many industrial organizations, but Washington Mills are the only cotton mills that belong, I am told.

CATCH CARP FROM NEW RIVER

J. W. White, master mechanic, and his assistant, Ray Friend, have a novel fish trap. It is a wire basket that hangs under a pipe that pours water into the river against the mill wall. When carp are running, they play and flounce about and many flounce right into that wire basket. Two were caught the day I was there; one weighed 18 and the other seven pounds. Sometimes Mr. Friend catches 300 pounds per day. Several thousand pounds per year, or season.

I wanted to buy the smaller fish and Leon Funk, who had already spoken for it, kindly agreed that I might have it. Mr. Whittaker, the weave room overseer, and

Mr. Friend wrapped it in wet burlap, put it in a box, and it was still alive—and very much so—when I reached Mt. Airy that evening late. Had it cooked by a real artist in that line, in a cafe, served with French fried potatoes, lettuce, tomatoes and dill pickles; invited some friends to partake of the feast, and we had a perfectly grand time.

KEY MEN AND OTHER LIVE WIRES IN THE MILL

D. J. Whittaker, overseer the card room; M. H. Carter, second hand in carding; E. J. Widner, in picker room; C. O. Shupe, in wrawing, slubbers and intermediates; I. H. Moss, speeder fixer; W. E. Burnham, Ben Haga, H. M. Green and W. R. Williams, card grinders; T. J. Vaughn is working through.

On second shift carding, W. L. Holcom is second hand; Mont Funk, in picker room; John Sumner, card fixer; Walt Nichols, on drawing, slubbers and intermediates, and E. P. Nichols, speeder fixer.

G. E. Jennings, overseer spinning, with J. W. Jennings, second hand on warp, and K. R. Caudell, second hand on filling; H. L. Davis, second hand on spooling and warping; M. H. Alderman, slasher foreman. On second shift, T. A. Bratton is second hand in spinning; M. E. Fender, in spooling and warping; M. H. Brown, slasher foreman; W. W. Criner, second hand in spinning on second floor.

J. I. Whittaker is overseer weaving (no relation to the carder, but they look like brothers and love each other the same way); S. S. Copeland and E. A. Marshall, second hands in weaving, first shift; E. C. Marshall and Jeff Haynes, second hands on second shift; Wesley M. Williams, a loom fixer, who reads our journal, is superintendent of a live Sunday school and an all around good community leader.

E. A. Robinson, overseer the cloth room, has his department closed in now. I couldn't find out whether the mill company had the idea of "putting him in a cage" or whether it had been done to protect the pretty girls from advances of the opposite sex. The girls in this mill, especially in the cloth room, are unusually pretty, and their beaux come all the way from Maine to California, and steal them away so fast it is hard to keep enough to run the work, sometimes. Was sorry to learn that the cloth room second hand was in the hospital.

There was a pall of sadness hovering over the town. The sisters of the genial superintendent's (J. W. Bolton) wife had just died and recently Mr. and Mrs. Pool, of the spinning room, and pretty Miss Kate Mitchell, of the cloth room, were killed at a railroad crossing while en route to fill a radio broadcasting program. They were a musical trio that was much in demand. There is a lot of musical talent, and many high school graduates in the Washington Mill at Fries.



KEY MEN IN CARDING, SPINNING, SPOOLING, AND WARPING, MOORESVILLE COTTON MILLS, MOORESVILLE, N. C.

First Row, reading from left to right—C. F. Lafoy, Second Hand in No. 3 Carding, second shift; C. F. Marlow, Second Hand in No. 3 Spinning, first shift; Mrs. J. P. Davis, Timekeeper; L. G. Moss, Overseer of Carding and Spinning; Miss Sarah Henderson, Timekeeper; G. H. Holthouser, Second Hand in Spooling and Warping, first shift; J. F. Deal, Second Hand in No. 4 Carding, third shift.

Second Row—C. A. Vanderford, Second Hand in No. 3 Carding, first shift; G. E. Hill, Second Hand in No. 2 Spinning; C. H. Johnston, Assistant Overseer of Carding and Spinning; A. G. Stewart, Second Hand in No. 4 Carding and Spinning, first shift; L. D. GoGdfrey, Second Hand in Spooling and Warping, second shift; J. E. Smith, Second Hand in No. 3 Carding, third shift; G. D. Stiles, Second Hand in No. 4 Spinning and Carding, second shift; J. F. Johnston, Second Hand in No. 3 Spinning, second shift.

HICKORY, N. C.

ONE OF THE REALLY PRETTY AND PROSPEROUS TEXTILE TOWNS IN THE GOOD OLD TAR HEEL STATE

Hickory has a dozen or more hosiery mills, a shoelace manufacturing plant with 250 braiders, a cordage mill making twines and sash cord, one spinning mill and two weave mills, beside several other industries, all of which provide employment for hundreds of people at splendid wages.

The Shuford Mills embrace the Highland Cordage Company, A. A. Shuford Mill Company, and Hickory Spinning Company. A. A. Shuford, Jr., is president of all three, and is one of the most cordial and likable young men the writer has met. Due to his splendid courtesy, I am better acquainted with Hickory than ever before, and delighted to find such fine people in the mills.

Had one disappointment, though, the pretty Hickory Spinning Mill was taking a week's vacation and I did not meet the people there. However, that will give me another chance to visit that nice town, and I know I shall enjoy it. The other mills were curetailing, so met only a few of the overseers and employees—so that gives me the opportunity to call again.

WORKERS HAVE CLUB

Operatives of the Cordage and A. A. Shuford Mills have organized a live, wide-awake club with around one hundred members, all of whom are interested in community welfare. They are beautifying the village, encourage the growing of flowers and vegetables. Many are planting lawn grass and making their homes really beautiful abiding places. The people in these mills are not the kind that are afraid to plant a flower or shrub because they "might move away." Who wants to leave a pretty community and a mill where friendly officials

and overseers make life worth living by being "square ni every deal?"

Prizes are to be given for the prettiest and best gardens and flower yards later on, and it will be an interesting race to see who wins. But the greatest reward, after all, will be in the beautiful surroundings which will be the result of this fine, civic endeavor. The realization of work well done is within itself a soul-satisfying feeling that needs no other reward.

BASEBALL, TOO

A baseball team of local talent, with Clark Kilby, manager, expects to win laurels this season. The schedule calls for two games a week, in the Catawba Valley League, with the first game May 16th at Rhodhiss, with the Rhodhiss team. From what we know of the Rhodhiss folks, that is bound to be a hard fought game. Rhodhiss doesn't take second place often.

Among the few key men I met at the Cordage Mill were R. M. Ross, overseer carding; B. G. Murray, overseer spinning, and Guy Lutz. Did not get to see the night men—Carl Guthrie and T. T. Walker.

At the Shuford Mill, W. H. Long, overseer, and Everett Guthrie, a mighty pleasant young gentleman, gave me a cordial welcome and said some nice things about our Textile Bulletin.

Am going back soon, when I hope to meet many more good folks and get a better write-up of Hickory.

W. B. Shuford, superintendent of both the Cordage Mill and the A. A. Shuford Mill, together with his brother, A. A., Jr., who is the treasurer, make as fine a team as can be found in the textile industry. Another young brother is working through the mills at Granite Falls, six miles away (more of the Shuford chain), and he doesn't mind working, either. Not looking for soft spots, and will know just how to sympathize with workers when he takes an official position.

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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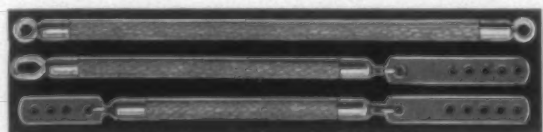
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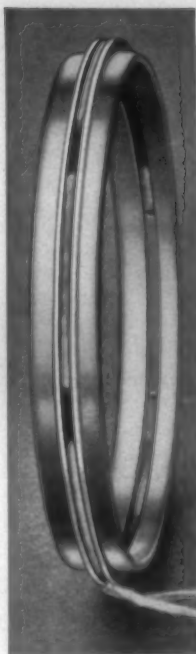


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